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Amion.

VOLUME IV.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

NUMBER 48

CITY OF WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1848.

Agency for Claims at Washington. Agency for Claims at Washington. BARLES DE SELDING, Notary Public, Conveyancer, and General Agent, No. 11, Todd's Buildings, Pennsylland General Gen

fir personal attendance in personal attendance and the second missioned a non-zero formish legalized copies of any document ared to furnish legalized copies of any document aper that may be required.

Charges will be moderate, and regulated by the amount Charges will be moderate, and regulated by the amount charges will be extent of service required.

Communications (post pand) will receive immediate attention.

He has the honor to refer to the Navy Department and the several bureaus connected with it, comptrollers' and audiors' offices of the Treasury Department, and the senior captains and pursers in the usvy; and also to Dr. John Homans, Boston; Barnard Henry, eaq., Philadelphia; Rev. mans, Boston; Barnard Henry, eaq., Philadelphia; Rev. Espirans Testin, chap, ain of the Senate, Washington; Hon. Henry L. Elsworth, Fayette, Indiana; Thomas M. Blount, eaq., Pensacola, Florida; Hon. C. B. Penrose, Lancaster, Pa.; Judge T. Hartley Orawford, Washington; Wm. Ag. Pa.; Judge T. Hartley Orawford, Washington; Wm. Ag. Pa.; Judge R. Hartley, Cawford, Washington; Wm. Ag. H. B. Reardon, eaq., Norfolk, Va.; Professor Goodridge, New Haven, Conn.; M. Judson, eaq., New Orleaus: Hon A. H. Foster, Nashville, Tenn.

A. H. Foster, Nashville, Tenn.

Pension and Land Agency.

At Washington, District of Columbia.

Will-Liam M. Steuart, late and for many years a clerk in the Pension and Bounty Land Offices, offers his services as agent in the prosecution of claims for invalid pensions, bounty lands or serip, arrearages of pay, miledage, &c. due for services in the late war with Mexico. Also for revolutionary, navy, widows, and half-pay pensions; claims for revolutionary services, whether for commutation, half pay, or bounty lands, against the State of Virginia or the United States.

For claims growing out of contracts with the government of damages austained in consequence of the act or acts of government. He will likewise attend to the collection of rents and payment of taxes, &c., and, indeed, to all kinds of bysiness which may require the services of an agent or attender.

W. M. S. having, from an experience of more than thir-

of business which may require the services of an agent or attoriev.

M. S. having, from an experience of more than thirteen years in the Pension Office, become acquainted with the manner in which papers in support of claims should be prepared, is enabled to determine at once whether the testinony would be sufficient; and if nor sufficient, he would immediately inform claimants wherein the proof was defective, so that no unnecessary delay would arise in the investigation of their claims before the proper office.

W. M. S. having resided in the District for more than thirty years, deems it unnecessary to give any other reference than to the gentlemen who have long he'd public mars under the government, to the present and late mayors of Washington, to the sentor editors of the Intelligencer and Thion, and to the citizens generally.

Agents at a distance who may have claims which they wish attended to, are requested to open a correspondence

THIS extensive establishment is erected on an improved plan, and, by the nid of steam power, manufactures all kinds of plain and ornamental marble work, in a superior style, and at the lowest prices.

The largest and best assortment of marble mantels, imported parior and garden statuary, vases and fountains, tiles for floors, &c., may be seen at the ware-rooms, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

Marble cutters supplied at all times with any number of finished mantels and table tops, Italian tombs and monuments, cut to sizes, or finished. Also, constantly on hand, a large assortment of American grave-stones in the rough, or finished—marble in the block, &c.

JOHN BAIRD,

Ridge Road, above Spring Garden street, Philadelphia

*March 25—cod3m

NEW MUSIC.—Just received the following new music at the old established store, next door to Fuller's Hotel, which will be sold at four cents a page, being one-third less than the regular price.

Annie Laurie, as sung by Dempster Oh! for the days, the happy days, by Loder The winds of evening gently move Heaven thy grace concede me Lament from the Fisherman, by Ranseron Come, friends, the night is falling, do Ole Clem, (Ethiopean song.) by Kunkel Jenny Lind's Swedish waitzes.

Le Pade easy lesson, by Wallace Les Yenx Doux valse, by Pond Lee & Walker's popular duetts Gipsies' festival quickstep La Vitoire triumphal march Les Ideales, by Grobe
Tyrolienne de la Vestale, by Hunter On the banks of Guadalquiver, with variations, by Mulner

operatio Souvenirs for flute or violin and piano, by Jansa June 12—3aw2w

MRS. BETTS'S SUPPORTERS.—These invaluable supporters are for sale by McClery & Clements, druggists, corner of 14th street and Pennsylvania avenur, of whom the granine only can be obtained. The value of this instrument is 100 well known to the medical faculty and ladies to require a lengthened statement, as they have been in use many years, affording the greatest relief and comfort. Testimonials and books, gratis, can be obtained as above, from some of the most eminent physicians of the United States. Price of the fine supporters, \$5; common. \$5.

mon, 53.

Cauriox.—Be sure to see that each instrument contains directions, with her own signature, as none other are genuine.

Mrs. SARAH BETTS,

May 14—law9w 11 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

May report of the Matual Life Insurance Company
of New York, No. 35 Wall street.
This institution, during the month of May, issued one
handred new policies, viz:
To Merchanics and traders 34 Mechanics 13 Lawyers 5
Menulacturers 2 Physician 1
Clerks 12 Teacher 1
Brokers 3 13 Lawyers
13 Lawyers
2 Physician
12 Teacher
3 U. S. Consuls
1 Officers in U. S. army
1 Cashier
2 Ladies
1 Gentlemen
1 Other occupations

Lives insured MORRIS ROBINSON, President

SAML. HANNAY, Secretary.
CHARLES DE SELDING, No. II Todd's Buildings,
Deposylvanja avenue, Agent.

W. P. Johnston, M. D., opposite City Post Office,
The street, Physician.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles and operation
of the company can be obtained on application at the
agent's office.

June 5—law4w
[Nat. Int.]

June 5—law4w [Nat. Int.]

Notice to Creditors of the late Republic of Texas.

IN accordance with an act of the legislature of the State of Texas, to provide for ascertaining the debt of the late republic of Texas," approved 20th March, 1848, notice is hereby given to all per-ons having claims or demands for money against the late republic of Texas, to present the same to the auditor and comptroller of public accounts on or before the second Monday in November, 1849, or they will be postponed.

The provisions of the aforesaid act require the auditor and comptroller, jointly, to receipt, under their seals of office, for all chaims presented, setting forth the par value interest at the time the same accrued, the date and amount thereof; distinguishing between the different classes of a claims in the following manner: First, the andited or ascertained chaims, such as stock bands, treasury notes, milliparty scrip, or any other audited or ascertained chaims with sufficient evidences and vouchers to author ze them to audit under the late republic of Texas. Third, such claims as are not sufficiently authenticated by vouchers.

ry, Printing, and Binding.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 29, 1848.

SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS will be received a the office of the Secretary of the Navy until three velock, p. m., of Wednesday, the 28th day of June next, or furnishing all the stationery, and executing all the viriating and binding that may be required by the Navy bepartment and its several bureaus for the year comercing the first July, 1848, and ending on the 30th June, 849.

Department and its soveral bureaus for the year commencing the first July, 1848, and ending on the 30th June, 1849.

All the articles furnished, and work executed, must be of the best quality, delivered without delay when ordered, and to the satisfaction of the head of the office for which they are required. If it be required, each bidder for stationery must furnish with his proposal a sample of each article bid for.

To insure uniformity in the proposals, black forms will be furnished to those disposed to bid; and no bid will be considered, not fully conforming to the advertisement, and in which each and every article is not bid for, and in which each and every article is not bid for, and in which more than one price is named for any one article.

Bond, in sufficient amount, with two or more approved sureties for the faithful execution of the contract, will be required of the person or persons contracting. The authorized name or names of the sureties that will be given, as also satisfactory testimonials to fulfil a contract, unust accompany the bid, otherwise it will not be considered.

The department reserves to itself the right of ordering a greater or less quantity of each and every article contracted for, as the public service may require.

STATIONERY.

Writing paper of fines stock.

Writing paper of lines stock.

3 reams folio post, blue or white, ruled, per ream
10 reams Owen & Hurlbut's superior blue laid foolscap,
weighing not less that 16 lbs. per ream, or of any
other manulacture of equal quality, per feam
10 reams Southworth's extra superfine foolscap, wove,
blue or white, ruled, weighing not less than 16 lbs
per ream, or of any other manufacture of equal
quality, per ream
10 reams Southworth's Congress extra superfine quarto
post paper, blue or white, ruled, weighing not less
than 9 lbs. per ream, or of any other manufacture
of equal quality, per ream

reams Platner, Smith, & Co.'s extra superfine blue wove quarto post, ruled, weighing 8½ lbs. per ream, per ream
30 reams best yellow or buff enveloping paper, flat, per

30 reams best yellow or bull enveloping paper, smooth surface, ream in the same best white enveloping paper, smooth surface, flat, 20 by 25 inches, por ream. I reams note paper, gilt edged, per ream 20 reams copying or tissue paper, quarto post, per ream 10 " cap " cap " 10 rian, per sheet
7500 sheets of parchment, best prepared, 14 by 18, per

sheet
50 dozen cards steel pons, (the department to have the
liberty of selecting from all the different kinds mannactured, English or American, in the market,) 12
on a card, per dozen cards
100 cards Perry's pens, assorted, per card
1 gross Dama-cus pens, in boxes, with one dozen holders, per gross

1 gross Dama cuts pens, in boxes, with one dozen holders, per gross
4 gross of any of Jos. Gillott's pens (in boxes) the department may select, per gross
6 cards engineer's pens, per card
4 "lithographic pens"
4 dozen quart bottles Maynard & Noyes' black ink, per dozen
4 dozen quart bottles Hoover's black ink, per dozen
1 "blue ink, per dozen
2 "blue ink, registration of the per dozen of the pe

penknives, 4 blades, Rodgers & Son's best, or Wharncliffe, per dozen penknives, 4 blades, Rodgers & Son's best, or Wharnelille, per dozen erasers, ivory handles, in cases, Rodgers & Son's manufacture, per dozen pair of shears and suissors, per pair ivory folders, 9 inches, per dozen Carrington's parallel rulers, per dozen sand-boxes, cocoa wood, water-stands, "pounce-boxes, "ivory "ivory"

pounce-boxes, "
ivory
wafer-stamps, ivory hundles "
black lead pencils, Monroe's best, graduated,
per dozen
best American drawing pencils, graduated, per dozen
Cohen's read lead pencils, per dozen
cohen's read lead pencils, per dozen

weight
60 quarts black sand, in papers, per dozen papers
4 pounds India-rubber, prepared, per lb.

per ream, and per quire when less than a ream, per ream foolscap, writing paper, 1, 2, 3, or 4 pages, per ream, and per quire when less than a ream, per ream Blanks, paper, taint and red lining, included 30 reams demy, folio post, foolscap, or quarto post, per ream, and per quire when less than a ream, per ream.

Bookwork, exclusive of paper, viz: Composition, per 1,000 ems Presswork, per token. BINDING.

10 volumes of newspapers, daily, per yearly volume weekly, tri, or semi-weekly,

per yearly volume

weekly, tri, or semi-weekly,
per yearly volume

to volumes of books. 12mo., Svo., 4to., or folio, full
bound in calf, sheep, or Russia, per volume

150 volumes of books, inil-bound in itussia, per volume

Blank books for records, &c., similar in form to
those now in use, which may be examined, to be
of the best linen paper, per book

200 manuscript letters, to be half-bound, as per pattern,
per volume

150 guard books, foolscap or quarto-post size, with indices and lettered backs, per book
Faint and red lining, foolscap and quarto post, per
ream.

May 31—lawiw [Nat. Intel.]

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, June 1, 1848. June 1, 1848.

To persons interested in business at the Patent Office — The undersigned hereby gives notice, that, in conformity to the act of Congress, approved May 27, 1848, all applications for the extension of patents must be filed in the Patent Office in season to enable the undersigned to give 60 days' notice thereof in the public newspapers in which such notices are usually advertised.

Also, that by the same act he is required to charge the following fees for recording assignments, grants, conveyances, ticenses, powers of attorney, &c., in the Patent Office, viz:

For recording assignments.

Third, such claims as are not sufficiently authenticated by youchers.

And it is farther made the duty of the auditor and comptroller, jointly, to report to the legislature, for final adjustment, the whole amount and character of the public distribution, the whole amount and character of the public distribution, the whole amount and character of the public distribution and rate of payment recommended by them to be subject to the revision, amendment, and ratination of the legislature.

JUHN M. SWISHER, Auditor JUHN M. SWISHER, Auditor Austin, Texas, May 15, 1848.

June 16 wim Also, that hereafter no application for a patent for an invention which has been patented in a foreign country will be taken ap for examination in this office, until suffice.

Preserves, hermetically sealed, such as peaches, straw berries, raspberries, pine apples, pears, quinces, and cherries, quinces, limes, and price at \$10 per dozen quart bottles.

Preserves in signar.—Peaches, pears, strawberries, raspberries, quinces, limes, and price at \$10 per dozen quart bottles.

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Pr

Freserves, nermetically sealed, such as peaches, straweries, respleries, pine apples, pears, quinces, and cheres, will be sold at \$9 per dozen quart bottles.

Preserves in sugar.—Peaches, pears, strawberries, rasperries, quinces, limes, and pine apples, at 25 cents per bound.

Cherries, green gages, and apricots at 37 cents per pound.

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Cherries, green gages, contained, and cherries, green gages, and cherries, green gages, and pine apples, at 25 cents per pound.

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Cherries, green gages, and cherries dozen dozen developed once a week to three weeks, and torward their bility about the object of payment, viz: Intelligencer, and National Demokrat, Washington; Republican and Agus, Baltimore; Pennsylvanian, Philadelphia; True Sun, and Sun, New York; And Times Boston; Union, and Guzette, Ports, Philadelphia; True Sun, and

By the President of the United States.

In pursuance of law, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of I the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in Wisconsin, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at "FALLS OF ST. CROIX RIVER," commencing on Monday, the fourteenth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and tractional townships, viz:

North of the base line, and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships twenty-five and twenty-six, of range one.

Townships twenty-five, twenty-six, and twenty-seven, of range two.

Townships twenty-eight, twenty nine, thirty, and thirty-

ships thirty-one and thirty-two, of range twenty.

At the same place, commencing on Monday, the twentyeighth day of August next, for the disposal of the public
lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional
townships, to wit:

North of the base line, and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Fractional townships twenty-six and twenty-seven, and
townships twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, and
thirty-two, of range twenty-one.

Fractional townships twenty-six, twenty-seven, and
twenty-eight, and townships twenty-nine, thirty, thirtyone, and thirty-two, of range twenty-two.

Fractional townships twenty-eight and twenty-nine, and
townships thirty and thirty-one, of range twenty-three.

Fractional townships twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-one
of range twenty-four.

townships thirty and thirty-one, of range twenty-three.
Fractional townships twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-one of range twenty-flow, thirty, and thirty-one of range twenty-flow, thirty, and thirty-one of range twenty-flow.

At the land office at GREEN BAY, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, viz.

North of the base line, and east of the fourth principal mericians.

Townships thirty-five, thirty-six, and thirty-seven, and fractional townships thirty-light, of range twenty.

Fractional townships thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, and thirty-eight, of range twenty-one.

Fractional townships thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, and thirty-eight, of range twenty-one.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from the sales.

The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and proceed in the order in which they are advertised, with sil convenient despatch, until the whole shall have been offered and the sales thus closed. But no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this eighth day of May, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

By the President:

JAMES K. POLK.

Richard M. Young,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.

Retice to Pre-emption Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and fractional townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper hand office, and trake payment therefor as soon as practicable after sering this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

KICHARD M. YOUNG,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

May 12-Distribution of prixe-money to the officers and crews of the "Bon Homme Richard," and " Alliance."

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE, May 11, 1849.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE, May 11, 1849.

SIR: The 2d section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act for the relief of the heirs of John Paul Jones," approved March 21, 1848, provides for the payment "to the legal representatives of the said John Paul Jones, and the officers, seamen, and marines of the squadron under his command, being citizens of the United States, or their representatives, their respective proportions of the value, as estimated by Benjamin Franklin, of the three prizes captured by the squadron under the command of said Jones, and delivered up to Great Britain by Denmark in 1779," &c.

In order to obtain the money which may be found due to the estate of a deceased party, it will be proper and necessary for some person or persons entitled, to take out lefters testamentary or of administration thereon, where this has not been previously done; and to file a certificate thereof duly executed, which shall recite that evidence was produced, which satisfied the court who granted said letters, that the testator or intestate, with relation to whose estate said letters were issued, was the person of that name, who was an officer, specifying his rank—seaman, or marine—on board of a vessel of said squadron, designating the ship in which he served; also, that he was a citizen of the United States. And further, when letters of administration shall have been taken out in, any other State, Territory, district, or county, than that in which the party resided at the time of his death, it should appear that they were so taken out by, or at the instance and request of, the widow or next of PRINTING.

2000 copies of Navy Register, in brevier type, about 173 Richard or frigate Alliance, be living, he should submit pages, on folio post, 8vo., mody rule-and-floure. ooo copies of Navy Register, in brevier type, and pages, on folio post, 8vo, moth blue printed covers—folding, stitching, and paper included—per copy for 173 pages, and per page for the excess over 174 pages, and oper page for the excess over 174 pages, and quarto form, to be half bound of copies of Navy Register, same matter overrun into quarto form, to be half bound of the lined, balf bound, with spring backs and marginal indices

**Circulars, paper included—*

To reams quarto post, writing paper, 1, 2, 3, or 4 pages, per ream, and per quire when less than a ream, per ream, and per quire when less than a ream, per ream, and per quire when less than a ream, per ream, and per quire when less than a ream, per ream, and per quire when less than a ream, per ream, and per quire when less than a ream, per ream, and per quire when less than a ream, per ream, and per quire when less than a ream, per ream, and per quire when less than a ream, per ream, and per quire when less than a ream, per ream and per quire when less than a ream, per ream and per quire when less than a ream, per ream and per quire when less than a ream, per ream and per quire when less than a ream, per ream and per quire when less than a ream, per ream and per quire when less than a ream, per ream and per quire when less than a ream, per ream and per quire when less than a ream, per ream and per quire when less than a ream and per quire when less t

The distribution among the officers, seamen, &c., of the Bon Homme Richard is as follows:
To lieutenants, captain of marines, and master, To lieutenants, captain or marines, surgeon, chaplain, purser, boatswain, gunner, carpenter, master's mates, and secretary of the fleet, each To midshipmen, captain's clerk, surgeon's mates, boatswain's mates, carpenter's mates, gunner's mates, steward, sail maker, cooper, armorer, cook, cockswain, sergeant of marines, each each -To seamen, ordinary seamen, boys, &c., each -And among the officers, seamen, boys, ec., each-figate Alliance:
To lieutenants, captain of marines, and master, each-To lieutenants of marines, surgeon, chaplain, e each To lieutenants of marines, surgeon, chaplain, purser, boatswain, gumer, carpenter, master's mates, and secretary of the fleet, each To midshipmen, captain's clerk, surgeon's mates, boatswain's mates, carpenter's mates, gunner's mates, steward, sail maker, cooper, armorer, cook, cockswain, sergeant of marines, each To seamen, ordinary seamen, boys, &c., each May 3t—law4w

THE POTOMAC PAVILION, at this delighful watering-place, will be open, as usual, for the reception and
accommodation of visiters, on the 15th of June. PincyPoint is situated at the mouth of the Potomac river, commanding a noble and picturespue view of the Chesapeake Bay. It is easy of access, being about one hundred
onites from the cities of Baitmore and Washington. The
bathing at this place is at all moss perfectly sale, as there
is no undercurrent, and the invalid and others can enjoy
surf bathing wift the greatest security. The bathing-houses
have been put in complete order, and will beswell attended.

To the invalid, there is no place that can present as many
attractions for the promotion of health, or as a resort for
pleasure and recreation. A constant and egular sea breeze
cenders the air at all times perfectly pure and elastic.

An excellent counion band will be in attendance all the
season. A number of new and safe fishing and sailing
soons have been provided.

Board per mouth

"week"

"day 150

Children and servants half price. Salt Water Bathing at Pincy Point, Md.

" week 150
Children and servants half price.
The steamer Columbia will leave Washington for Piney
Point every Wednesday at 6 a.m.; returning, will leave
he Point on Sunday at 6 a.m.
The steamer Oscoola leaves Washington for the Point
overy Sunday at 7 a.m., and Thursday at 9 a.m., returning, will leave on Wodnesday and Saturday morning.

A. W. KIRK WOOD,
F. L. KELLER,
June 1—3tpwtlstJuly&ZawtlSept

A Catechism of Thorough Bass and Harmony, by Joussez; 25 cents. Hamilton's Introduction to Choral Singing, 25 cents. Hamilton's Theoretical and Practical Catechism on Melo-

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

of \$30,000 are \$80,000 -4 of \$10,000, 4 of \$5,000 VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For endowing Leesburg Academy and for other purposes
Class 31, for 1948,
To be drawn at Alexandria. Va., on Saturday, July 8th.
1848.

4 prizes of \$20,000 | 15 prizes of \$1,000
4 do 10,000 | 15 do 500
4 do 5,000 | 15 do 400
4 do 2,502 | &c. &c. &c.

78 numbers—13 drawn ballots.
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets,
Do do 26 half do 70 00
Do do 26 quarter do 35 00

\$40,000 - 200 prizes of \$500. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For endowing Leesburg Academy and for Class No. 33, for 1848. To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Satt 1848.

ot \$40,000 | 8 prizes of \$10,000 | 8 do | 6,000 | 5 do | 5,000 | 5 do | 6,000 | 6 do | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |

840.585-817.500-810 0001 rn bailors out of 78 numbers!—in prizes than blanks!—Of VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

BRILLIANT SCHEME

1000,018-000,088-000,088 VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY

Cla s 37, for 1848.

To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 29th July, 1848.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 prize of \$60,000 1 prize of \$3,0 1 do 22,6 1 do 20,000 1 do 25,000 1 do 25,000 1 do 25,000 1 do 25,000 1 do 5,000 50 prizes of 1,0 1 do 5,000 1 do 5 do 5 1 do 5 0 do 5 0 do 5 1 do 5 0 do 5

D. PAINE & CO., Sole Contractors and Managers the Maryland State Lotteries. (Office No. 42, Fuyette street, Baltimore.) LOTTERIES FOR JULY. GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 10,

To be drawn July 8, 1848. prize of \$40,000 | 1 prize of do 10,000 | 1 do do 6,000 | 1 do do 100 prizes of \$1,000 each—\$100,000 ! &co.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.

Capital prize \$45,000: 100 prizes of \$1,000 each—\$100,000. SUSQUEHANNA CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 33, To be drawn in Baltimore, July 12, 1848.

\$45,000 | 5 prizes of 16,538 | 5 do 5,000 | 100 do 2,500 | &c l prize of l do 5 prizes of do Tickets \$15-Haives \$7 50-Quarters \$3 75. GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 11, To be drawn July 15, 1848.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes 5130 00 do 26 halves 50 00 Do do 26 quarters 82 50

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL LOTTERY, Class 34, To be drawn in Baltimore, July 19.

of \$36,000 | 1 prize of 18,000 | 1 do 9,000 | 1 do \$50.

&c., &c.
Tickets \$10—halves \$5—quarters \$2 50.
Certificates of a package of 26 wholes \$140—shares GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class 12,.

Tickets \$15—halves \$7 50—quarters \$3 75.
Certificate of 25 whole tickets \$180—shares in propor

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class 13,

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class

To be drawn in Baltimore July 29, 1848.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of \$50,000 | 1 prize of 1,000 | 1 do 1,000 | 1 do 1 do 1,000 | 1 do 1 do 1,000 | 1 do 1, Lowest 3 number prize \$1,000.

Lowest 3 number prize \$1,000.

Tickets \$15—halves \$7 50—quarters \$3 75.

Certificate of packago of 26 wholes \$220

Co do 26 halves 110

Do do 26 quarters 55

(t3-All orders will be promptly filled by return mail.

Address D. PAINE & CO.,

Managers, Baltunore, Maryland.

June 20—3tawep [Nat. Int.]

DRAWN Numbers of the Vivginia Lecaburg Lot tery, Class 27, drawn June 24, 1848. J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers. On Saturday, July 1, 1848, VIRGINIA LEESBURG LOTTERY, Class 29, draws.

\$13,000 | 1 prize of 13,000 | 1 do 10,000 | 1 do 5,000 | 20 prizes of 3,500 | 20 do de. dec. dec. dec. dec. Tickets \$10—Haives \$5—Quarters \$2 50. J. de C. MAURY, June 27 Agents, Alexandria, Virginia.

THE GEORGIAN ERA—being memoirs of the eminent persons who have flourished in Great Britain since the accession of George the First—including the royal family, the Pretenders and their adherents, statesmen, politicians, authors, men of science, philosophers, travellers, artists, the par, the army, the may, the medical profession, the sage, e.e., complete in four volumes, London. Just received by June 11

IN CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1848.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The journal having been read—

Mr. FEATHERSTON moved a suspension of the rules with a view to take up the post-route bill: and demanding the yeas and nays upon the question, they were ordered; and being taken, resulted—yeas 87, nays 68.

So, two thirds not voting in the affirmative, the rules were not suspended.

Mr. EMBREE moved suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce another bill to establish certain post-routes—the same bill now before the House, with a proviso that nothing therein shall be construed so as to affect any just claim to boundary on the part of any State or Territory of the United States; and demanding the yeas and nays upon this question, they were ordered; and being taken, resulted—yeas 51, nays 77.

So, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the rules were not suspended.

OATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMNA.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi rose to a privileged question. On Friday last he moved the reconsideration of the vote by which the House ordered the third reading of the bill concerning the administration of oaths in the District of Columbia. The bill extends the authority to administer oaths (heretofore confined to the chief justice alone) to the associate judges of the District and the judges of the criminal court. His object in making this motion was to extend the same authority to notaries public and commissioners appointed by the court.

The SPEAKER said the bill had passed the stage at which amendment might be applied, even if the gentleman's motion to reconsider should prevail.

Mr. THOMPSON said that his amendment was merely elerical, affecting no principle; and he hoped it would be received and applied by general consent.

Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL opposed the amendment proposed to be offered by Mr. Thompson to the bill, as not congruous; and, after urging the immediate passage of the bill in a few brief explanatory remarks, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; which was agreed to.

The House then, on motion of Mr. VINTON, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Roor in the chair,) and proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending June 30, 1849.

consideration of the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending June 30, 1849.

Mr. FEATHERSTON (having the floor from last week) rose to the discussion of the question of slavery in the Territories, or, as it is termed by politicians at the north, the question of "free soil." This question was about to assume a practical character. Before the close of the present session of Congress, doubtless, the vote of the House would be recorded upon it. Already there was a bill pending to establish a Territorial government in Oregon; and but a few days more would pass away before a bill would be introduced to establish a Territorial government in New Mexico. Thus the question was becoming practical—a question to be voted on; and with these facts before us, it became the duty of the House to examine the subject. He hoped it would be acted on before the close of the present session. It embraced a question of a most exciting character—one calculated to array different sections of the Union against each other, and to beget unkind feelings; and for this reason we should hasten to its adjustment on asme equal and satisfactory terms. Mr. F. was satisfied that the only basis upon which this question could be settled in a way that would be satisfactory to all parties, was that furnished in the constitution of the United States.

If slavery is to be excluded from the territories by the action of the general government, as now proposed in some of the northern States—if Congress really possesser the power to do this, and that power is to be exercised. Mr. F. made no hesitation in declaring that our form of government must be changed; for, instead of a Union of co-ordinate and independent sovereignties, we have the government of a despotism at the north, and mere dependencies at the south. This question must be settled on satisfactory terms. The very existence of the confederacy depends upon its adjustment.

Mr. F. proposed to notice briefly, first, the power conferred upon Cong

with the Vice President of the United States, he be-lieved that the constitution was a plain and intelligible document; that it was the intention of its framers that it should be adapted to the understanding of home-bred and unsophisticated men. Mr. F. then indulged in some remarks on the limitations which the constitution estab-lishes over the exercise of power by the different depart-ments of the government.

The relations which exist between the territories and the general government are defined by a single clause of the

general government are defined by a single clause of the constitution, namely: toat "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territories and other property belonging to apecting the territories and other property belonging to
the United States." Here the territories are classed with
"other property belonging to the United States;" and the
power over them is conferred for a certain and defined
purpose, beyond which Congress cannot go. That purpose
is to dispose of the puntic lands of the United
States; which purpose could not be accomplished with
out authority to make "needful rules and regulations."
Without some form of a territorial government, this purpose could not be effected; for, without some guarantee
of protection, the lands could not be sold and gettled.
But this must be a limited and restricted government.
The idea of ample jurisdiction and unrestricted legislative
authority to be exercised by Congress over the territories,
is excluded by an express provision of the constitution
The constitution was not more remarkable for its wisdom
than for its literary merit. Every word seems to have
been studied. In whatever case the framers of the constitution intended to confer upon Congress unlimited
power, they have conferred to legislate for the District
of Columbia. If, then, it had been intended to confer
upon Congress exclusive jurisdiction over the territories,
we should have had the power defined in unmistakable
terms.

Mr. F. then proceeded to his next view of this sub-

upon Congress exclusive jurisdiction over the territories, we should have had the power defined in unmistakable terms.

Mr. F. then proceeded to his next view of this subject, to wit: that Congress is but as the agent to dispose of the public domain; that neither Congress nor the people of the Territories are the sovereign; but that the sovereignty resides in the several States. If this position be correct, then the power of Congress to establish or abolish slavery in the territories must be given up. Congress, then, should execute this trust in good fath; which they could not do by adopting the Wilmot Proviso, because it would be to exclude the settlement of the Territories by a very large portion of the Union.

The next view he took was, that the power conferred on Congress was to protect the rights of property on the part of the citizens; and that Congress possessed no power to infringe upon the rights of the citizens. But circumscribing and settling boundaries and limitations within which a certain description of property must be confined, was to impair the rights of property. The passage of the Wilmot Proviso would work this result. The right to slave property was as clearly guaranted by the constitution as was every other description of property tie, therefore, denied the power of Congress to pass any law to prejudice that right.

The authorities relied on by those who maintain that Congress may exercise this power, is the authority of precedent—of statements that the power has been exercised. But if you take precedent, he would ask, what question of a national bank, a protective fariff, a bankrupt law, the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, could all be justified by precedent. This argument, therefore, was worth just nothing.

He proceeded to deny that either Congress, or the people residing on the territories, have the power to exclude slavery. The people are not sovereignt, the sovereign, to affirm that they may exercise one of the very highest and most delicate functions of

the Fretenders and their adherents, statesmen, politicisms, authors, men of soience, philosophers, travellers, artists, the bar, the army, the may, the medical profession, the sange. See, complete in four volumes, London. Just received by F. TAYLOR.

THE Son of the Walderness, a Desmatte Poem, in I what is the power—what the force of Mexican law over these Territories now ceded to us? If it may constitute the sets, translated from the German of Halm, by Charles Edward, author of New York, I vol., 50 cents.

June 25

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

be denied that by the treaty this territory is thrown under the protection of our constitution, and that continution expressly recognises the right of slave property. What hinders, then, that slavery may not exist, and be stotected there? Shall Mexican law supervene, and recal the constitution? Or can we have not of Concress, abolish those Mexican laws, which the constitution cannot abolish? If so, then the acts of Concress, and not be constitution, are the supreme law of the land.

The gentleman from New York argued this noint very ingenbusly; but the very decision of Lord Mansfield, which he relied on, sustains the principle that the laws of the conquered, which conflict with those of the conqueror, are recessarily repeated.

Mr. F. then proceeded to define his own position, and to advance the reasons which sustained him.

He then proceeded to notice the relation sustained by the candidates for the view-lency to this question. There was no doubt as to the opinions of Gen. Cass upon this position. It will not be controverted that he decies the object of the confidence of the controverted that he decies the object of the confidence of the controverted that he decies the object of Congress to exclude slavery from the Territories. He denies, also, in express terms, that the people cestiding upon the territories are sowerign. He conceles to them the exercise of such powers as are granted by the constitution—the power to regulate their own domestic and municipal concerns. There could be no doubt of his position upon this whole question.—When proviso and all. He will veto any bill excluding slavery from the Territories of the Orngress the power to legislate for the Territories on the subject of slavery, and to say that this matter must be left to the people thems lives.

Mr. LAHM (Mr. F. givine way) interposed to express his understanding of Gen. Cass's position. He understood Gen. Cass to deny to Congress the power to legislate for the Territories on the subject of slavery, and to say that this matter must be left

Mr. STEWART of Pennsylvania next occupied the committee with an hour speech upon the veto power, and with desultory remarks upon the presidential candilates.

Mr. CLARKE, of Kentucky, obtaining the floor, said: Mr. Chairman, since the nomination of Gen. Taylor by the Ph ladelphia Convention, various inquiries have been submitted from all parts of the United States with reference to his political creed, and the important question as to which party he belongs. I have myself hear! very many inquiries of this sort; and when the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Stewart] arose to-day, I supposed that the principles upon which the Taylor government was to be administered would be the burden of his speech—that not this committee only, but the whole country, was to be enlightened upon the subject of Gen. Taylor's principles. In the State which I have the honor in part to represent here, it is claimed that the people have the right to know the opinions of candidates who aspire to offices within their gift. But really, sir, from all that I have been able to gather from the speech of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, I am quite at a loss to find that Sen. Taylor entertains any particular opinions or principles, except, as I might say, it appears that he would be willing to come into the presidential chair, and come in upon the pledge that he would destroy the constitution of the United States.

Mr. C said there was but one resort for any distinct avowal of principle by General Taylor, and that was his Allison letter. In that letter the General assumes that the veto power should be exercised only in two cases: first, in the case of a clear violation of the constitution of the United States; and, secondly, in the case of real, and inconsiderate legislation on the part of Congression. Taylor says expressiy, that the power of suspending a law upon the veto principle, should go no farther than this. But he promises that he will take the examble of the early Presidents, and he would like very well to know where it was that Gen. T

whig, as naturally as a pig can squeal like a pig. [Laughter]
Mr. C. quoted whig authority on the veto power. Gen. Harrison, in his inaugural address, denominates it thigh conservative power, and, it exercised with discretion, be considered it one of the best safeguards of the constitution, recollecting that the oath which he was about to take would bind him to protect and defend the constitution. Gen. Harrison, therefore, very properly nade this the first case in which he would exercise the power of the veto. His second case was rash and hasty egislation; and his third case was, that this power should be exercised for the purpose of protecting minorities against invasions of their rights by majorities. Here, then, (Mr. C. contended) was a direct attempt by Gen. Taylor to in ringe upon the constitution—to destroy.

Gen. Taylor to in ringe upon the constitution—to destroy the checks and balances which that instrument has established, by merging the executive into the legislative sower, and so making only two, instead of three distinct departments of government. This he considered a dangerous innovation, to declare that the veto power should be exercised only in a case of clear violation of the constitution. When was it ever before declared by any President? He would yield the floor to any gentleman that would respond.

that would respond.

Mr. GAYLE was understood to say that Mr. Jefferson and taken such ground.

Mr. CLARKE. If the gentleman is correct, he would say, that, in the instance referred to, Mr. Jefferson must have violated every great principle by which his life was distinguished. The distinction between the practice was distinguished. The distinction between the practice was distinguished. The distinction between the practice of the early Presidents, and the proposition of Gen. Taylor, was this: The early Presidents inquired of their constitution. But Gen. Taylor's inquiry would be to ascertain whether the bill was clearly in violation of the constitution. If not clearly unconstitutional, he would sanction it; so conferring upon the legislative department of the government the exercise of all doubtful powers. The old rule is, that the veto should be exercise! where the bill is not clearly constitutional. Gen. Taylor's rule is to exercise the veto only in cases where the bil is clearly unconstitutional.

But again: Gen. Taylor says his course would be governed by the p-licy of the early Presidents. Does he refer to Washington! Did Washington ever say that the veto washington? Did Washington ever say that the veto washington was the first President to veto the constitution, nor the result of rash legislation; but he vetoed the act on the ground of expediency and economy Phus it was manifest that an attempt was being made by he whigh party to palm upon the people, under the faisingle of early precedents, a candidate for the presidency who had openly declared his deliberate purpose to make an inroad upon the constitution.

Mr. C. pursuel this idea further, and said, upon the principle avowed by their nominee, if the whigs elect aim, he will have no more power than a militia corporal, the desired, in such an event, to ask gentlemen representing slave States, who are in a minority here, whence is their protection to come? Was it not asserted at the ratification meeting in this city that General Taylor would would be con

een able to find but one.

Mr. COLLAMER. And that was an apportionment

Mr. COLLAMER. And that was an apportionment bill.

Mr. CLARK. It was a bill organizing the military esablishment.

Mr. COLLAMER. He vetoed an apportionment bill.

Mr. CLARK. That may be true. I stated thus: that Washington vetoed a bill reorganizing the military establishment.

Mr. COLLAMER. What year?

Mr. CLARKE. In the year 1797, I think. The genderman will see that I have used the words of the message. Expediency and economy were the considerations upon which the veto was founced; and not a word about constitutionality can be found in that message.

Mr. C. then returned to his appeal to representatives from the southern States. Gen. Laylor, if elected, would

THE VETO POWER.

Mr. STEWART of Pennsylvania next occupied the committee with an hour speech upon the veto power, and with desultory remarks upon the presidential candillates.

that would respond.

Mr. GAYLE was understood to say that Mr. Jefferson